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THE WASHINGTON HERALD

TODAY'S 7-COLUMN
HERALD

Is a temporary reduction made necessary by the fact that our regular eight-column presses are in process of removal to the new Herald Building.

NO. 3422

WEATHER: SNOW.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1916.

ONE CENT.

In Washington and Points Suburban Thereof, ELSEWHERE TWO CENTS.

ALL LABOR REFORM UNDONE BY BORLAND PLAN, SAYS GALLIVAN

Minority Report of House Committee Insists
Measure Attacks Principle of Eight-
Hour Workday.

FIXES MINIMUM, NOT MAXIMUM

Declares Rider Would Decrease Efficiency of Government's
Machinery and Work Hardship on Thousands
Without Effecting Any Economy.

By JOSEPH P. ANNIN.

The Herald presents exclusively herewith the minority report of Representative James A. Gallivan, of Massachusetts, dissenting from the Borland rider to the legislative appropriation bill, which seeks to establish a minimum workday of eight hours for government clerks in Washington. The present minimum requirement is seven hours.

Representative Gallivan virtually concluded his report last night, preparatory to the resumption in the House today of consideration of the legislative bill. The report, practically in full, follows:

Ludoes All Labor Reform.

"1. It involves legislation utterly repugnant to all recent legislation of State and nation which recognizes the shortening of hours of labor as a fundamental principle of human welfare.

"2. If enacted it would result in a decrease of efficiency in the administrative machinery of the national government and in many instances cause a dislocation of work tantamount to utter demoralization.

"3. It would work hardships upon thousands of patriotic, unselfish, hard-working employees of the government without accomplishing any good either of economy or increased efficiency.

"4. It involves new legislation on an appropriation bill, contrary to the rules of the House of Representatives.

"5. It involves legislation directly and vitally affecting the economic and social life of approximately 25,000 employees of the government. The proposal has been the subject of no investigation by a competent body and has been written into the bill practically without consideration or discussion of any kind and over the protests of the chairman of the subcommittee who wrote the bill.

Section 6 is urged as another advance in the direction of limiting the hours of labor. As a matter of fact it represents the first step in a new direction—limiting the hours of freedom. It places absolutely no limit on the hours of labor beyond that set by human endurance or the calendar.

Contrary to Eight-hour Principle.

The proposal involved—to require not less than eight hours work a day of employees in the government executive departments—is unsound in conception and vicious in operation and its enactment would prove a legislative and economic boomerang form which the entire country would suffer.

The proposed amendment to existing law is advanced as an application of the eight-hour working day to the government departments. In fact, it is a vicious and open attack upon the principle and practice of the eight-hour day. No man who believes in the justice of an eight-hour workday can conscientiously support this proposal. It places no limit upon the workday; it merely places a limit upon the hours of freedom government clerks shall be permitted. The eight-hour law establishes a maximum workday; this legislative proposal seeks to establish a minimum work day.

Existing law requires a seven-hour workday for government clerks; experience has shown the average workday is far in excess of the seven-hour minimum requirement. Existing law provides no overtime compensation; Section 6 proposes none. An essential feature of the eight-hour law—or any law fixing a minimum workday—is that labor in excess of the maximum shall receive extra compensation.

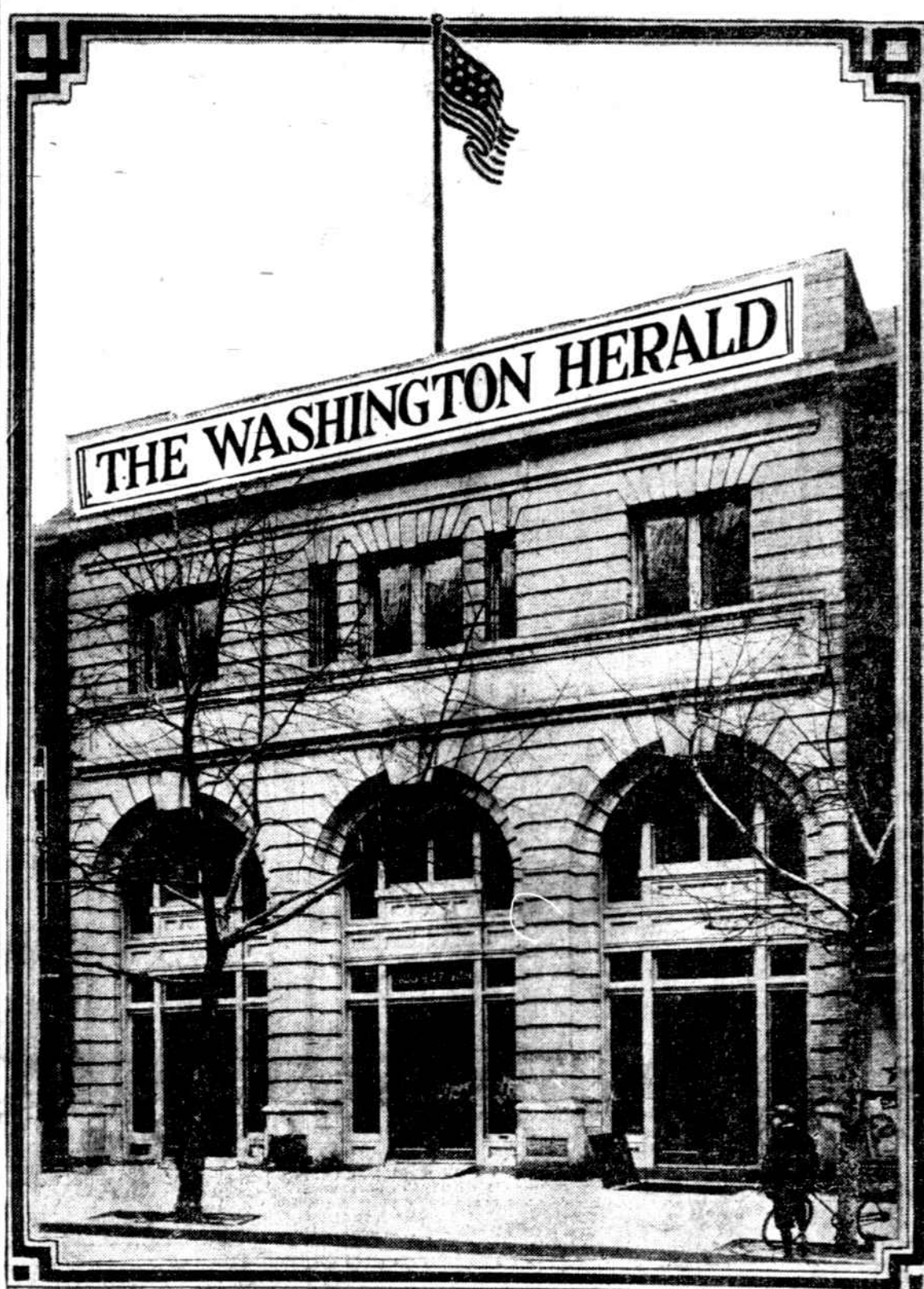
It has been urged that this proposal is on all fours with previous legislation, applying the eight-hour day to other employees of the government outside of Washington. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Far from eliminating a discrimination in favor of government clerks employed in Washington, it creates a discrimination in favor of government clerks employed elsewhere. In 1912, Congress incorporated in the postoffice appropriation bill an eight-hour maximum requirement (section 5, stat., 354). It is carried in section 311, Postal Laws and Regulations, as follows:

1. Clerks in first and second class post-offices shall be required to work not more than eight hours a day; provided that the eight hours of service shall not extend over a longer period than ten consecutive hours and the schedules of working of the employees shall be regulated accordingly.

2. In case of emergency or if the needs of the service require, clerks in first and second class post-offices can be required to work in excess of eight hours a day and for such additional services they shall be paid extra in proportion to their salaries as fixed by law. As no compensation is provided in this proposal for overtime, the effect of this would be to force upon the government clerk affected a workday varying from eight to twenty-four hours. Thus the United States government would be

The Washington Herald's New Home

425-427-429 Eleventh Street, Between E and Pennsylvania Avenue



The Only Building in Washington Devoted Exclusively to Newspaper Production.

TODAY The Washington HERALD prints the first issue of the paper in its new home at 425-427-429 Eleventh street. The one visible evidence of this removal is to be seen in the temporary reduction in size of the paper from eight to seven columns. This was made necessary because of the fact that the big, eight-column presses are in process of removal. It is one of the very few times in the history of newspaperdom that a big plant has been moved from one building to another, squares away, without the slightest interruption to any of the issues and accomplished without calling on any of its contemporaries for assistance.

The HERALD'S new home is a big, three-story pressed brick and steel structure covering three street numbers and affords an ideal home for a newspaper. The interior of the building was laid out for us by S. W. Timmis, consulting engineer of New York. Among the many big plants for whose scientific arrangement Mr. Timmis is responsible, some of the most noteworthy include the Iron Age Building, the Biograph Building, the McGraw Building, the Graphic Arts Building, J. J. Little and Ives Building, the Doubleday-Page plant at Garden City, and the G. Schirmer plant on Long Island.

The entire third floor of the new building is devoted to the composing room, where the type is not only set, but where the type for each issue is freshly made. This newspaper was the first and is today the only Washington newspaper with a complete non-distribution system, made possible by a complete department of Lanston Monotype Machines, which not only manufacture the type itself, but borders, rules, slugs, etc.—in fact, everything but the cuts with which each day's issue of The HERALD is illustrated. Printing every issue from new type gives to the paper a clear-cut appearance that could not be obtained in any other way.

The second floor is given over to the editorial and reportorial departments of the paper. The printing is done right on the main floor in view of the public, full length glass windows

enabling the passer-by to see all the presses in operation. Here also the visitor will find the circulation and business offices of the paper. The distributing department is just off the pressroom, a feature that makes for the rapid handling of the paper in a manner that saves the greatest possible amount of time in delivery from the press into the home.

Living up to our reputation as "Washington's fastest growing newspaper," compelled us to seek these larger quarters. The circulation in the last few months has grown as that of no other Washington newspaper has ever grown in so short a space of time. And the most gratifying thing about this growth is to be found in the fact that it is to a great extent a home-delivery increase.

The HERALD is a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the one big, universally recognized authority to which the leading newspapers in every city of the country submit their circulation figures for verification. The only other Washington newspaper that is honored with A. B. C. membership is an evening contemporary, The Star. A. B. C. means to circulation what the word "sterling" means to silverware—solid, honest all through.

It is as a home newspaper that The HERALD would excel, and every effort is being made with that fact in mind. Our constantly increasing circulation has appealed to Washington merchants seeking the most economical method of telling the reading public their store news to an extent that the volume of advertising gain leads all the other newspapers for the year just past.

The Sunday HERALD at the new price of one cent has been a big factor in this growth, a growth not only of the Sunday issue alone, but the new one-cent price of the Sunday has had a decidedly beneficial effect on the already fast-growing daily. "All the news and more special features every day of the week," at a saving of two dollars a year on the price of the Sunday and a saving of three dollars a year on the daily (a total saving of five dollars) is proving an irresistible appeal to thrifty Washingtonians. The fact that we guarantee money's worth to local shoppers who buy through the paper's display advertising columns is another feature that appeals alike to thrifty people with buying needs and thrifty merchants with something worth while to sell.

FRENCH BEAT BACK GERMAN OFFENSIVE ABOUT FORT VERDUN

30,000 Wounded Soldiers of Both Sides Lie
on Snow-clad Slopes at End of
Eighth Day of Battle.

FIGHTING OVER 100-MILE FRONT

Tremendous Encircling Movement Launched By Teuton
Hordes While the Kaiser and Crown Prince Survey Vast
Battlefield—Enormous Losses Reported.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, Feb. 28.—The eighth day of the battle of Verdun ended without a decisive victory for either side.

The tide of battle ebbed and flowed over a front of nearly 100 miles today, and was marked by violent attacks and counter attacks, each in itself a bloody conflict.

Red Cross surgeons estimated tonight that 30,000 wounded soldiers of both armies are dying on the snow-clad ridges and plains. Their comrades dare not attempt their rescue.

For miles around the battlefield is covered with human carrion, while hundreds of bodies, carried down the streams which criss-cross the Terrain, are being swept to the Meuse and down the breast of that river.

German on Offensive.

The Germans, on the offensive at all points, are launching attacks upon the great fortress of Verdun in a tremendous encircling movement, while forty miles to the west, but as a part of the same general action, they have opened a new drive in Champagne.

On both sides of the road from Somme-Py to Soissons, over the blood-drenched fields where last autumn the French made their great smash, the Teutons have blasted their way forward for a gain of 1,000 yards. They report the recapture of Navarin Farm, the scene of much bitter fighting. They have taken more than 1,000 French prisoners and nine machine guns.

Some critics believe that the new attacks in Champagne herald a tremendous push on the entire front of more than 300 miles from the sea to Alsace.

Terrific Attacks Launched.

About Verdun, the Germans are launching terrific attacks from the St. Mihiel Salient on the south as far as the eastern bank of the Meuse, north of the great fortress. West of the Meuse, extending to the region of Malancourt, a terrific artillery duel is raging.

The fiercest struggle is being waged around Fort Douaumont, first of the French outer defenses to fall.

The French have never officially admitted the loss of Douaumont. The nearest the war office has come to this was in this afternoon's statement, which said that "Fort Douaumont is closely surrounded."

The midnight report merely says: "In the course of the day the Germans attempted several partial attacks, but were driven back by our fire and counterattacks. Notably to the west of Fort Douaumont our troops engaged in hand-to-hand combats with their adversaries, throwing them out of a small redoubt in which they had succeeded in installing themselves."

Cars Used to Transport Wounded.

The Berlin official reports claim that satisfactory progress is being made in the general sweep by which the Teutons, led by their Emperor and crown prince, are seeking to crush in on all sides upon Verdun. The German war office announces that the loop of the Meuse, that stretch of territory extending from the eastern bank of the river past Champagneville and the Talou Heights, and as far south as Peppin Ridge (Cote du Poivre) has been completely cleared of French troops.

It was officially announced by the French war office today that freight shipments on French railways will be strictly limited for days to come "in the interests of national defense." This indicates that practically all the freight cars in the country are being used to transport reserves to the battle front and carry the wounded back.

Amsterdam advices state that the German losses have been so heavy all rail traffic through Luxembourg has been stopped for twenty-four hours to allow the transportation of wounded from Verdun to Germany.

Urges Sabbath Observance.

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 28.—Rev. J. F. Gross, of Lancaster, in reading a report before the Eastern Pennsylvania conference of the United Evangelical Church today, asked all members of the ministry to do all in their power to suppress the profaning of the Sabbath.

Policeman Shot by Relative.

Scranton, Pa., Feb. 28.—Policeman Daniel Salome was shot to death by his father-in-law, Frank Guida, in a family quarrel today. Guida fled and is being sought by the police.

Billion Dollar Loan Approved.

Petrograd, Feb. 28.—The finance committee of the Duma, presided over by Premier Sturmer, has approved the new war loan for \$1,000,000,000. The loan will run for ten years, paying 5-1/2 per cent.

\$27.75 to New Orleans; \$25.55 to Mobile and Pensacola and Return.
Baltimore and Ohio, February 28 to March 6; valid until March 17; may be extended to April 3. Ask agents for particulars.—Adv.

NEW SUB WAR ON TONIGHT

Teutons, Confident of Being
Within Law, Will Launch
Their Crusade.

BERLIN SAYS ATTACKS WILL NOT BE MADE WITHOUT PROOF

No Further Action By U. S. Until
Appendices to Memorandum
Are Received.

The German government notified the United States yesterday that its new submarine campaign against enemy merchantmen is justified under international law and will be launched, as planned, this midnight.

At the same time officials of the State Department and the German Embassy said they were not apprehensive of new submarine difficulties while negotiations are pending.

The German Ambassador told Secretary Lansing that no passenger vessel will be attacked unless the submarine commander has positive proof that it is armed.

Semi-official warning was given later from high administration quarters that Americans will take passage on enemy passenger vessels, armed for defense, at their peril.

Secretary Lansing received the German communication without comment. He announced afterward that the United States will take no further action until the appendices to the German memorandum, giving what Germany contends is proof of illegal use of armament by British merchantmen, is received from Berlin.

Appendices Sought.

In this connection the report reached Washington yesterday that these appendices had been seized by the British government from the steamer Nieuw Amsterdam and taken from the State Department pouch, and are now held in London. Officials disclaimed knowledge of such seizure, but they admitted they did not know what had become of the appendices since they were dispatched from Berlin by Ambassador Gerard.

Officials admitted also that seizure of a diplomatic pouch, especially a pouch containing the important photographic copies of British secret orders, would raise a serious question between the United States and Great Britain. They refused comment until official reports are available.

The communication from Berlin delivered to Secretary Lansing holds that the announced submarine campaign does not contravene earlier assurances given the United States that no unsuspecting liners will be sunk without warning.

FOUR MORE SHIPS SUNK.

One of Vessels Hospital Craft—Some
Loss of Life.

London, Feb. 28.—Four more vessels were sunk today. They are the Southford, formerly the Sinebad, British-owned; the Italian hospital ship Marechiaro; the Russian steamship Petshenska and an unidentified Swedish steamer.

Each sinking was accompanied by loss of life, but in no case was the sacrifice as great as in the loss of the L. & O. liner Maloja yesterday.

Cotton Ship Afire.

New York, Feb. 28.—While she was being loaded with cotton and other war supplies for Russia fire broke out this afternoon on board the British steamship Fyrmachus at her dock in Brooklyn. The fire burned an hour.

Every Day—the Right Way
to Augusta, Ala.—Columbia, Augusta, Special
leaves Washington, 7 p. m. Southern Railway.—Adv.

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.